

SELECTED POETRY.

HEART'S EASE.
In the lighted hall,
Where the fire burns so bright,
I sit and think of thee,
And how thy heart is light.
Thou art so full of joy,
And so full of love,
That I can almost see
The light of heaven above.
Thou art so full of life,
And so full of hope,
That I can almost see
The light of heaven above.

come there, with their cheeks of bloom,
And their eyes so bright and true,
To see the light of heaven above,
And the light of heaven above.
Thou art so full of joy,
And so full of love,
That I can almost see
The light of heaven above.

and the feather has passed away,
And the heart is so light and true,
That I can almost see
The light of heaven above.
Thou art so full of joy,
And so full of love,
That I can almost see
The light of heaven above.

me—they found me—but all too late,
For I had died in the grasp of Fate,
And the light of heaven above,
And the light of heaven above.
Thou art so full of joy,
And so full of love,
That I can almost see
The light of heaven above.

for me—seek ye for me,
In the light of heaven above,
And the light of heaven above,
And the light of heaven above.
Thou art so full of joy,
And so full of love,
That I can almost see
The light of heaven above.

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And the light of heaven above,
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This image is a vertical, high-contrast black and white scan. It features a dark, textured strip along the left edge, which appears to be the binding or gutter of a book. The rest of the image is a light, off-white background with some faint, vertical banding and minor dust specks. There is no text or other content visible.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

For the Promotion of Temperance.

At the close of a discourse on the evils of Intemperance, delivered at the Baptist meeting-house in this city on the evening of the 8th March last, by Dr. DRAKE, the congregation present was organized into a body, by the choice of Hon. JAMES BURNETT, Chairman, and PETER S. SYMMES, Esq. Secretary, and a resolution was passed that it was expedient to form a Society in this city for the promotion of Temperance. A committee was then appointed to form a constitution, which, at a meeting held on the 18th of the same month, after several amendments, was unanimously adopted, and temporary officers were elected to act until the evening of the first Tuesday in May, the time fixed in the constitution for the annual meetings of the Society.

The following named persons constitute the present board of Directors of the Society.

ISAAC G. BURNETT, President.
JOHN A. WILSON, 1st Vice President,
THOMAS BISSON, 2d Vice President,
DAVID ROOT, 3d Vice President,
EUGENE ROBERTS, Corresponding Sec'y.
Wm. DUNN, Treasurer,
JAMES TAYLOR, Curator.

Managers.
Elisha Hotchkiss, Elijah Slack, William S. Ridgely, J. T. Hodgson, Christopher Smith, John P. Foote, J. R. Baldrige, N. S. Johnson, S. B. Cleveland, P. S. Symmes, Oliver Lovett, James Ward, Calvin Fletcher, Henry Miller, W. C. Anderson, Samuel Lewis, N. Baker, W. Young.

The expectation, that this Society, if supported by the influence of the moral and temperate part of our citizens, will produce the most salutary effects, is a rational one—for, happily, on this subject we are not left to doubtful evidence. Proofs might be exhibited of a character to which the most incredulous would yield their assent, that incalculable good has already been done in the Eastern States by similar efforts.

The cause requires for its support upon our fellow citizens. If they come forward and countenance the effort, it cannot be doubted that an important moral influence will be produced—especially upon the rising generation—but, if the public look towards it with a cold and jealous eye, the efforts of the Society will be paralyzed their hands will be weakened, and their hearts will be discouraged.

By reference to the constitution it will be perceived that the regular meetings of the Society are held on the last Monday evening of every month, at 8 o'clock P. M., on which occasions the citizens generally are respectfully invited to attend.

The official report on the subject of the Laws and Ordinances, made to the Society at the last regular meeting, is submitted for the information of the community.

THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS of Cincinnati and its vicinity,—for the purpose of diminishing as far as may be, by precept and example, the growing and fatal evils of Intemperance, do hereby associate themselves together, under the style and title of THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE; and agree to be governed by the following Constitution:

I. The Officers of the Society shall consist of A President—3 Vice Presidents—2 Secretaries, (Recording and Corresponding,) one Treasurer, a Curator, and Eighteen Managers,—by whom, in conjunction with the officers, the ordinary affairs of the Society shall be conducted.

II. The Election of Officers shall take place annually, on the first Tuesday of May, and will be held by ballot, unless otherwise determined;—the members in office to continue to act until their successors are chosen and shall enter upon their duties.

III. The functions of the several officers shall be similar to those appertaining to other societies.

IV. It shall be the duty of the board of Managers to collect and arrange such facts and memorials as may be deemed useful to the Association.—To examine the laws of the State, and the Ordinances of the City, and suggest such amendments thereto as may be best calculated to promote the objects in view.—To procure authentic accounts of the proceedings and progress of other similar societies; and submit for adoption such rules and resolutions as may by them be deemed advisable.—To investigate and report on the virtues of such alleged Cures for Intemperance as have been, or may hereafter be suggested.—And, to perform such other services as may be found expedient, or may be enjoined upon them by the Society.

V. Any person contributing annually (at his discretion) to the funds of the Society,—and engaging to be governed by its rules,—shall be received and considered as a member.

VI. It shall be the duty of the members to avoid using ardent (or distilled) spirits except as a Medicine.—To exert their influence (so far as may be deemed prudent) to discourage the use thereof in others; and, ordinarily, to abstain from offering the same to their acquaintance.

VII. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the last Monday of every month.

REPORT ON THE LAWS AND ORDINANCES.
The Committee appointed by the Cincinnati Society for the promotion of Temperance, to examine the laws of the State and Ordinances of the City, and make such suggestions as shall be deemed best calculated to promote the objects of the Society, beg leave to Report:—That the existing laws of the state, and Ordinances of the City, if properly enforced, would, in their opinion, produce a most salutary effect in lessening the excessive use of spirituous liquors, and its consequent evils. The act of the state entitled "an act for the prevention of certain immoral practices," and "an act for the prevention of gaming," as also, "an ordinance for licensing and regulating Taverns and Porter-houses in the city of Cincinnati," and "an ordinance to suppress vice and immorality," are the laws particularly referred to. These laws contain many excellent provisions, the enforcing of which would check the veteran in vice, admonish the incautious youth, and, in a short time, effect a happy change in the moral aspect of the state. Other laws, as doubtless required; but there is quite as much necessity for enforcing those already passed, as for passing any new law.

It is unlawful to retail spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, and yet there is probably more such liquors retailed and drank on

that day, in this city (and it is believed in the state generally) than on any other day of the week. The Sabbath, being a day of general rest and suspension of labour, seems, in fact, to be deemed a fit time, by the more imprudent and unexampled portion of the community, for resorting to the Coffee-house, or Tavern, where the older teach, and the younger learn every thing vicious and ruinous to man. Indeed, many of the best provisions of our laws, are inoperative and useless by reason of the censurable indifference or fear in the otherwise good citizen to make complaint of their violation to the proper authority. Not, however, that a sound discretion, with regard to making such complaint, should not in many cases be exercised. For, in general, it is only where individuals become so hardened in vice as to be callous to the kind admonition of friends, that the more severe operation of law should be applied as a corrective. The law is designed to benefit, not to injure; and no person should remain inactive and see it violated with impunity, while the deluded votary of excess is sacrificing every thing dear to himself and to society.

Your Committee are of opinion that the Society should use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a law by which a timely and proper disposition could be made of the person and property of the habitual drunkard. It is deemed unnecessary, in this place, to detail the poverty and distress inflicted upon numerous families by the habitual drunkenness of the parents, who, in many respects are worse, and in nothing better, than madmen or lunatics. This unhappy state of things is known to all, and it is much to be regretted that some legal provisions have not yet been made to lessen, at least, in a degree, the effect of this greatest of evils.

Nor ought the efforts of the Society to be limited by the boundary of our state. Congress should be petitioned to impose such a duty on foreign spirits, and such an excise on domestic, as would nearly prevent the importation of the former, and distillation of the latter. In truth, the increasing and excessive use of spirituous liquors has become alarming in its consequences. It is an evil which is not only destructive to the happiness of individuals and the welfare of society, but is rapidly undermining the fair fabric of our government. All measures, therefore, taken on this subject, must be of a decisive character, or they will do more injury than good. To compromise with vice, is to give it countenance and support.

It is not, however, to be expected that legal restraints and corrections can effect every thing; but they certainly can do much, as powerful auxiliaries, in promoting the cause of virtue, and in perpetuating a government which secures alike, to the rich and the poor, the blessings of civil liberty and equality. But as every vice is opposed to good principles, so must it tend to destroy good government, and cherish tyranny and oppression. The man who boasts of freedom, and is a slave to vice, deceives himself and manifests his folly. With equal propriety might the criminal who is confined in the solitary cell of our penitentiary, boast of his freedom and console himself that he is in a land of liberty. Let then this external truth be impressed upon the mind of every individual, that Intemperance or excess of any kind, never produces real happiness, but always pain and misery.

Next to the operation of legal provisions, individual opinion and exertion could be made to bear beneficially upon this subject. The influence of the Society should be exerted to induce mechanics, merchants and others, not to employ or keep in their employment, either for a private or public purpose, any person who shall daily drink ardent spirits or be in the habit of gambling, or of visiting coffee-houses, taverns, or other places of improper resort. If this were effected, many young men who are not yet confirmed in habits of intemperance, as well as others who are far advanced in excess, would not be able, for want of employment, to procure the means of sustaining themselves in their ruinous career. They would then as now, be seen, daily and nightly, bending their course with eager step, to those pernicious haunts; but they would be kept from destructive temptations, be profited by good examples, and firmly fixed in habits of industry.

With a view to prevent intemperance, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors by the rising generation, it is thought that more attention should be paid to the character of teachers in our common schools, seminaries of learning and colleges. Such instructors of youths should drink spirituous liquors, on no occasion, and daily inculcate and enforce a like sobriety in their pupils. In this way, habits would be formed, and early impressions made, which, remaining through life, could not fail to produce the happiest effects.

The practice, in many families, of treating their visitors with spirits, is pernicious in example, and very exceptionable. It being a practice even with professors of religion, and other persons of wealth and influence in society, a kind of approbation is thus given to the use of spirits, which invites to indulgence, and, in a great degree, destroys the shame, and lessens the merited disgrace of intoxication. The influence of this example is extended to the coffee-house and tavern, as if the evidence of friendship and good feeling were no where to be found but at the bottom of the inebriating bowl. But the evil does not stop here;—it makes its way to the shop of the mechanic and manufacturer, where the journeymen, and even the apprentices, imitate, though in a more humble manner, the fashion of the parlor. Habit, unconquerable habit follows, and wide spread ruin closes the scene.

Now in order to lessen or prevent these evils, your committee conceive it indispensably necessary that professors of religion, and all persons of wealth and influence, should be the first to set a proper example. Let them, without delay, take from their side-boards the splendid decanters, and discharge them, for the last time, of their poisonous contents. Let them avoid all places of improper resort, and wholly abstain from the use of spirituous liquors. They will then, and not till then, be prepared to use an influence with regard to the subjects referred to by the Committee with any prospect of success.

Before closing this Report, your Committee would submit a statement of facts, with regard to the number of Taverns, Coffee and Porter-houses, licensed in this city, from April 11 1827, to April 9th 1828, together with the amount of revenue arising therefrom. The number of Taverns, 27 at 25 dollars each; Coffee-houses, 16 at 20 dollars each; and Porter-houses, 16 at 5 dollars each;—making in all the sum of 5,950 dol-

lars. Thus it appears, that of the 208 houses licensed for retailing liquors, there are but 27 Taverns, or houses for the accommodation of travellers.—With regard to this statement, your committee cannot omit to remark, that it unfolds the true causes of most of the crime, poverty, pauperism, disease and misery, which distress our city;—extorting the widow's tears and the orphan's cry, and depriving thousands of every stay—the hope of Heaven. This portion of our city revenue is, therefore, no gain, no real advantage to the community: It is obtained at an expense too great to be adequately estimated, in time, or in ETERNITY.

WILSON AND SHUTTER.—When Wilson the comedian made his debut, it was in the character formerly supported by Shutter; but upon his appearance on the stage, the audience called out for their former favorite, by crying, "Off, off—Shutter, Shutter!" Whereupon Wilson, turning round, and with a face as stupid as art could make it, and suiting his action to his words, replied, "Shoot her, shoot her!" (pointing at the same time to the female performer on the stage with him.) "I'm sure she does her part very well."—This well timed sally of seeming stupidity turned the scale in his favor, and called down repeated applause, which continued during the whole of the performance.

THEATRICAL STARS.—One of these great modern constellations, the other evening in the green room, said to a poor ill-starred, author—"Entre nous, don't you think tip-top histrionic talent, like mine, is badly paid at \$30 a night?" "Certainly," replied the irritated lady-wright; "for consider your medical expenses." "My medical expenses?" exclaimed Roscius. "Ay; enter now," rejoined young Sir Proteus, "consider the colds and agues caught by playing to empty houses!"

Gold and Silver Lever, and Plain English Watches, Superb Jewellery, Fine Cutlery, Military Goods, &c.

S. A. M. SHIFF,

NO. 44, Main street, Cincinnati, has the satisfaction of informing his friends and the public that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with the best assortment of the above articles ever offered in this city.

They consist in part as follows:—
Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, expansion curves and character balances.
" " with 2, 3, 4, and 5 p. extra jewels, do.
Silver " full jewelled, do.
" " without, all of which are detached escapements.

Gold and Silver English and French vertical and horizontal Watches, superb sets of Pearl, Pearl do. and Garnet, do. and Topaz, Ear rings and pins in sets, Amethyst, Topaz, Fillingree, Coral, Jet, Cameo and Paste ear rings and pins in sets, Diamond, Pearl, do. & Garnet, do. & Topaz, Paste, Fillingree, and Hair finger rings and breast pins, (a very large and well selected assortment.) Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Miniature settings and Medallions, all sizes. New fashion Gold Guard Chains, Cable Chains, Gold Crosses, Gilt Hair, and Steel Bracelets and Belts, Chains for the same. Music Boxes, (plays three tunes and changes itself.) Coral Beads, Glass and Wax do. Beaded candlesticks, Castors, Butter Knives, Shavers and Trays. Secoria, Episcopi, Pate, Plumes, Belts, Belt Mountings, Sword Chains, Pom-poms, Sword Knots, Tassels, Laces, Stars, Eagles, Cap Plates, Swivels. Rogers fine silver steel Razors and Pen Knives, Flutes, gold and silver Spectacles, Scotch Pebble Glasses for do. ever point Pencils, silver Thimbles, Steel Chains, Seals and Keys, gilt do. Watch Ribbons, plated Table and Tea Spoons—Watch Glasses and Watch Materials, Tools, &c. &c. He manufactures and keeps on hand a good supply of Silver Spoons of all kinds. Masonic Jewels made to order, and of the best workmanship.

Having permanently engaged Mr. Jacob Deterly who is well known as a first rate workman, and Mr. C. B. McCulloch to attend entirely to the repairing of Watches, he confidently hopes to give general satisfaction in that branch of his business.

For pastimes, the public and his friends will receive business acknowledgments, and the assurance that his exertions will be unremitted to insure further continuance of them.
Cincinnati, March 15, 1828.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

CLASS No. 4, Total Amount of Property to be distributed, \$20,000. Dollars, nearly one half of which is in real estate, all situated in Cincinnati and the remainder in valuable property, which can be seen at the EXHIBITION WAREHOUSE, No. 78, Lower Market Street, Cincinnati, between the hours of 7 in the morning and 9 in the evening; and for the convenience of those living on the Ohio side of the river, orders for shares, directed to the subscriber, Newport, may be left at the above place, and will meet with the same prompt attention as if personally applied for, free of expense.

1st Capital price, \$2,750 House and Lot.
2d do. do. 250 do. do.
3d do. do. 1,200 do. do.
And many valuable vacant lots, together with many prices of splendid property.
All prizes under \$100 payable in cash.
Whole shares \$200—Halves 250—quarters 125.

L. M. JOHNSON, Manager.
Newport, March 23, 1828.
It is expected the drawing will take place early May.

MRS. WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that on an early day, of which due notice will be given, she will open in Cincinnati, Ohio, a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. Wood proposes to limit the number of her Pupils, so that the school may be conducted on the plan of private tuition, combining the comforts of home with the advantages of a constant and regular attention to Study.

Mrs. Wood was for several years engaged in the superintendence of one of the first Seminaries for Young Ladies in London, and has subsequently devoted herself to the education of her own daughters. During this interesting employment, she has, by a careful observation of the development of the youthful faculties, become deeply impressed with the importance of oral instruction, and it will form a part of her system of education, to improve every favourable opportunity of communicating knowledge by this method. She has secured the co-operation of the most approved teachers in both the useful and ornamental departments, and every faculty will be embraced, calculated to benefit those Young Ladies who may be conided to her care.

That no dissatisfaction may be felt by Parents in regard to the contingent expenses of the Pupils placed under her care, Mrs. Wood stipulates that the terms in her card, for those who may become boarders, shall include every charge except for Books, Stationary and Washing.

Terms may be known by an application to Mrs. Wood—and references given to DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. Hon. Judge BURNETT, MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. PEYTON S. SYMMES, Esq. JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq. Vincennes, Ind. Hon. EDWARD COLES, Edwardsville, Ill. Rev. THOMAS HORRELL, St. Louis, Missouri. THOMAS FEARN, M. D. Huntsville, Miss. EDWARD YORKE, New-Orleans.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LOTS.

WILL be offered for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, on the premises, a great variety of BUILDING LOTS in PORT CLEVELAND.

The above lots are situated on an extensive and beautiful plain, at the mouth of Portage river, between Portage and Sandusky bays, in the county of Sandusky, Ohio, being 174 miles distant from Cincinnati. It commands the best, safest, and most commodious harbor on the American shore of Lake Erie. The river is direct and not furrowing, and presents a sufficiency of water for vessels of the largest class. The offing, or outer road, is in itself a safe harbor, being protected from the violence of the winds by a chain of islands, which also embrace the safest harbors on the Lake.

The land adjacent is of the first quality, and yields corn, wheat, hemp, tobacco, &c.

A view of the place and country around is its best recommendation.

There are in the possession of the company a number of letters and documents descriptive of the above place, to which purchasers are referred for information.

Forty Lots will be donated to industrious mechanics upon terms of settlement.

The conditions of sale will be declared on the ground.

For particulars apply to General William Lytle, agent for the proprietors: Charles Macalester, Griffin Taylor, David K. Ester, Jacob Madsen, William Greene, Wm. Barnes, Thomas Bell, Sam. F. Hunt, E. H. Humes, et al. April 26.

BROADWAY HOTEL, CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Western Public, that he has opened A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the corner of Broadway and Second Street,

one square from the river, in a pleasant and healthy part of the city.

His house is capacious, and supplied with whatever is necessary for the accommodation of travellers, in a manner not inferior to the best hotels in the Western States.

Travellers arriving in Steam boats and Stages, can be admitted at every hour of the night.

Having an extensive Stable and Carriage house, he can accommodate gentlemen travelling on horseback, or families in private carriages.

Strangers wishing to see the city or its environs, or to make journeys into the surrounding country, will be supplied with saddle horses, gigs or hacks, at their pleasure, on reasonable terms.

His charges will be such as are common in the greatest taverns of Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, and the other large towns of the Western States.

ARTHUR HENRIE.
Cincinnati, May 24, 1828.

A CARD.

MISS DUDGEON, with much respect returns to the Ladies of Cincinnati her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received in her Lace School, since her arrival in this city. She now begs leave to inform them that she is about to leave this city for Louisville, but will return by the first of August, with a splendid assortment of patterns and will teach the working of Lace in chain stitch, together with and without patterns. Also, mending Lace to the greatest perfection, &c. &c. From the many advantages Miss Dudgeon has had of understanding the Lace business, she thinks it not too presuming to say that there are some more capable of teaching. She has that taste and method that it is impossible for other persons to have from a few weeks or months experience.

The school will be re-opened on her return in the same room now occupied by her on Syracuse street. April 5, 1828.

FRANCIS REED.

No. 111, Main Street, Cincinnati.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he continues to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of SADDLES—BRIDLES—TRUNKS—VELLICES, HARNESS, MILITARY CAPS, SADDLE AND TRAVELLING BAGS, PLATED AND BRASS STIRRUP LEADS, DO. BRIDLE BITS, Padded and Japanese Harness, Mounting, cotton and worsted girth, webbing, saddle trees, packs, buckles, skirting Leather, country and eastern hog skins, morocco skins and white leather, whips of every description, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of at as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

He has further to inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of Mr. Isaac Meers, a very large portion of which consists of articles newly selected by Mr. Isaac Meers from the first establishments in the line in Philadelphia and New York.

May 3.

Payment of Prizes secured by \$100,000 security By Authority of the State of Virginia.

VIRGINIA LITERATURE LOTTERY, No. 6.

To be drawn on the popular High and Low System, at the Court House in Cincinnati, on the 4th of July next. More prizes than blanks! Highest prize \$5,000.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 " 2,000 " 2,000
1 " 1,000 " 1,000
1 " 500 " 500
1 " 250 " 250
1 " 100 " 100
1 " 50 " 50
1 " 25 " 25
1 " 10 " 10
1 " 5 " 5
1 " 2 " 2
1 " 1 " 1
8,212 PRIZES. \$30,000
Whole Tickets \$2.50—Halves 2.25—Quarters 62.
MODE OF DRAWING.

All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual—all the prizes above the denomination of two dollars will be put in the Prize Wheel and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers. The 6000 prizes of \$2, to be awarded to a high or low number, as the case may be, to be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of FIVE THOUSAN: DOLLARS, so that the holder of two Tickets or Shares one high and one low, must draw one Prize, and may draw THREE; as a Ticket drawing a small prize is not restricted from drawing a capital prize also. Many Tickets must therefore draw two prizes each. Low numbers from 1 to 8000 inclusive. High numbers from 8001 to 16000 inclusive.

Orders left at 130, Main, 6 doors above Upper Market st., next door to Thomas Winter's Fancy Store, or 36, East Front st., will be forwarded to Covington as usual, and answers obtained the following morning.

JOHN ANTHONY & CO.
Agents for AUG. LEITCH, Manager.

In consequence of some new arrangements, the above Scheme will be drawn in Cincinnati, instead of Wheeling. Mr. LEITCH will superintend the drawing in person.

Covington, May 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

CINCINNATI BATH-HOUSE.—The proprietors of this healthful establishment respectfully returns to the ladies and gentlemen, and the public in general, his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received from them during the last year, and has again the pleasure of announcing to them, that he has opened the Baths for the ensuing season, and is now ready for the reception of visitors, where the warm, cold, and shower baths, will be given at all times.

No attention has been wanting to render the apartments appropriated to ladies suitable for their comfort and convenience, with good female attendants.—Private entrance to their apartments on the south side of the building.
May 3.

DANIEL ROSS wishes to inform the public that he has commenced the wedding of Forties north, in all its various branches, the third door north of Fox's old tavern stand on Main-street, he promises those who may favour him with their custom, that the work shall be done in the neatest manner possible.

D. ROSS, for A. GODDARD.

He will also keep on hand, a variety of horn combs.—The highest price given for cattle's horns.

Feb. 2, 1828.

CARPET ROOM.

[No. 51 MAIN STREET.]

THE subscribers have on hand 50 yds. of groin and Kidminster CARPETING, regularly supplied with a choice assortment of new style and pattern, of every variety of PILETING; and in a few days will receive a new lot of their present stock, which will render their assortment more complete than any ever offered in Western country.

Also, Brussels and Wilton RUGS, Tapestry and COVERS, Green FLOOR CLOTHS, &c. &c.—all of which they offer for sale at Eastern prices, with the addition of the express transportation.

BRADBURY & FOSTER.
Cin. March 22, 1828.



SWAIN'S PANACEA

A tribute to its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated Practitioners of Medicine in the United States and Europe, whereas not one of the spurious mixtures, in imitation of it, has the least support from the Medical Faculty. This fact alone is sufficient to prove its merit, and to convince the public that it is a medicine to be mentioned to enforce conviction.

CERTIFICATES.
From Doctor N. Chapman, Professor of the statutes and Practice of Physic and Clinical Practice in the University of New York, President of the Academy of Medicine, Philadelphia, &c. &c.

I have within the last two years had the opportunity of seeing several cases of very severe ulcer, which, having resisted previous regular modes of treatment, were cured by the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea; and I believe, from what I have seen, that it will be an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.

From Doctor W. Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House, &c. &c.

I have employed the PANACEA of Mr. Swain in numerous instances, within the last two years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.
February 17, 1823.

From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used Swain's Panacea both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
New York, 1st Mo. 5th, 1824.

From Doctor William F. Dewees, Adj. Prof. of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

I have much pleasure in saying I have needed the most decided and happy effects several instances of inveterate disease from Swain's PANACEA where other remedies failed—one was that of Mrs. Brown.

Wm. F. DEWEES, M. D.
Philadelphia February 20, 1823.

From Doctor James Menze, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Mr. Swain's PANACEA, as a remedy in all the cases of inveterate disease, perfectly tried without effect—those of Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Campbell.

JAMES MENZE, M. D.
Philadelphia, February 18, 1823.

From Doctor Thomas Parke, President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, formerly Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for forty-five years.

At the request of W. Swain, I hereby certify that in the few cases I have seen his Panacea given, I have observed great benefit derived from its use, and particularly in the case of C. Tregomaine, who was for many years afflicted with very inveterate ulcers, that were incurable by some eminent surgeons who had attended her. In this hopeless situation she was (in September 1821,) admitted a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and had the advantage of all the surgeons of that benevolent institution, without receiving much relief, when she began the use of the Panacea, which to the relief of all who witnessed its effects, restored her to good health, in two months. In October 1823, she was discharged from the Hospital perfectly cured.

From observing the wonderful effects of Swain's Panacea in R. C. Tregomaine's case, and from several well attested reports of others of our most eminent surgeons, I am fully persuaded it is a very useful remedy in chronic syphilitic, mercurial and scrofulous complaints.

THOMAS PARKE, M. D.
Locust Street, Phila. 11th Mo. 1st, 1824.

From Doctor John V. Clark.

Having had frequent opportunities of witnessing the effects of "SWAIN'S PANACEA," I can candidly say, that I have been much pleased with the results of its success, particularly in the following diseases, viz. Scrofula, Syphilis and Mercurial disease, Tumours and Ulcers where there has not only been great destruction of the soft parts, but also where caries of the bones have extended to a very considerable extent.

JOHN V. CLARK, M. D.
Philadelphia, Jan. 18th, 1825.

A fresh supply of this valuable medicine just received and for sale at No. 6, Lower Market Street, by HENRY CLARK, Agent for Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Feb. 23, 1828.

D. DRAKE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Has his office in Jones' Row, near the corner of Main and Fourth streets.

April 14.

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